



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
Washington, D.C. 20231
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/769,149	01/25/2001	Spencer A. Rathus	660-027	8433

7590 12/07/2001

Ward & Olivo
382 Springfield Avenue
Summit, NJ 07901

EXAMINER

LE, UYEN CHAU N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2876	

DATE MAILED: 12/07/2001

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/769,149	RATHUS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Uyen-Chau N. Le	2876	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 January 2001.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 168-263 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 168-263 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
 If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Prelim. Amdt/Amendment

1. Receipt is acknowledged of the Preliminary Amendment filed 25 January 2001.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 183 and 185 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Re claim 183, line 2: Substitute “ISDN” with -- integrated service digital network (ISDN) --.

Re claim 185, line 2: Substitute “CATV” with -- cable television (CATV) --.

Appropriate correction is required.

Obviousness-Type Double Patenting

3. Claim 168 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 5,932,863 (hereinafter ‘863).

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because in claim 1 of the instant application, Applicants claim a system for **displaying programming** to a user, the system comprising “**a printed stationery** having at least one **machine recognizable feature**”, “**a feature recognition unit** having associated therewith a **means for recognizing** said feature and a **means for transmitting a coded signal** in response to the recognition of said feature”, “**an intelligent controller** having associated therewith a **means for accessing** said programming material in response to receiving said coded signal”, ... and “**a display unit** for presenting said programming material”. The ‘863 patent discloses a system for **displaying programming** to a user, the system comprising, among other things, “**a printed stationery** having at

least one **machine recognizable feature**", "**a feature recognition unit** having associated therewith a **means for recognizing** said feature and a **transmitter** a **coded signal** in response to the recognition of said feature", "an **intelligent controller** having associated therewith a **means for accessing** said programming material", ... and "a **display unit** for presenting said programming material". Although the scope of claim 1 of the present application and claim 1 of '863 patent are almost identical, the difference between the present claimed invention and the '863 patent is that the present claimed invention is a broader recitation of the '863 patent (e.g., the present claimed invention recites "a **display unit** for presenting said programming material, etc." whereby the '863 patent recites "a **display unit** for presenting said programming material, ... wherein said display unit comprises a personal computer, etc."). Thus, with respect to above discussions, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the teaching of claim 1 of '863 patent as a general teaching for having a system for **displaying programming** to a user with the same functions as claimed by the present application. The instant claims obviously encompass the patented claims and differ only in terminology. To the extent that the instant claim is broaden and therefore generic to the patented claims [species], In re Goodman 29 USPQ 2d 2010 CAFC 1993, states that a generic claim cannot be issued without a terminal disclaimer, if a species claim has been previously been patented.

The obviousness-type double patenting rejection is a judicially established doctrine base upon public policy and is primarily intended to prevent prolongation of the patent term by prohibiting claims in a second patent not patentably distinct from claims in a first patent. In re Vogel, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970). A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 C.F.R § 1.321(b) would overcome an actual or provisional rejection on this ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 C.F.R § 1.78(d).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

5. Claims 168-169, 172, 174-175, 177-182, 184, 186-196, 199, 200, 210, 213-218, 220, 227-228, 230 -232, 234-237, 241-247, 249, 252, 254, 256, 258-263 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Brick et al (US 6,269,342).

Re claims 168-169, 172, 174-175, 177-182, 184, 186-196, 199, 200, 210, 213-218, 220, 227-228, 230 -232, 234-237, 241-247, 249, 252, 254, 256, 258-263: Brick et al discloses a system for displaying programming to a user, the system comprising printed stationery having at least one machine recognizable feature 342 (fig. 10); a feature recognition unit 80 (fig. 9) having a means 356 (fig. 10) for recognizing the feature 342 and a means [338A, 358A] (fig. 10) for transmitting a coded signal in response to the recognition of the feature 342; an intelligent controller 334 (fig. 10) having a means for accessing the programming material in response to receiving the coded signal; and a display unit 362 (fig. 10) for presenting the programming material (see figs. 9 and 10; col. 9, line 1 through col. 12, line 67; and col. 13, lines 35+).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. Claims 170-171, 173, 176, 198, 201, 203-204, 206, 208-209, 211-212, 219, 221-226, 229, 233, 238-239, 250-251, and 253 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brick et al in view of Rhoads (US 6,311,214). The teachings of Brick et al have been discussed above.

Re claims 170-171, 173, 176, 198, 201, 203-204, 206, 208-209, 211-212, 219, 221-226, 229, 233, 238-239, 250-251, and 253: Brick et al have been discussed above but fail to teach or fairly suggest that the data link comprising image/video/sound data link and the machine-readable feature comprises a digital watermark.

Rhoads teaches the above limitation with the data link comprising image/video/sound data link (col. 22, lines 1+); and the machine-readable feature comprises a digital watermark (col. 13, lines 5-40); also see figs. 1-2 and col. 2, line 64 through col. 4, line 46; col. 8, line 8 through col. 10, line 59; col. 14, line 55 through col. 15, line 13; col. 18, lines 30+; col. 19, line 65 through col. 20, line 49; col. 22, lines 1+; col. 34, lines 5+; col. 36, lines 46+.

It would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Rhoads into the teachings of Brick et al in order to provide

Brick et al with the latest technology, providing the user/operator with a clearer information data displayed. Furthermore, such modification would have provided the user/operator flexibility in selecting a desired format of previewing data. Moreover, such modification would have been an obvious extension as taught by Brick et al for aesthetic purpose (i.e., digital watermark machine-readable feature), well within the ordinary skill in the art, and therefore an obvious expedient

9. Claims 183, 185, 197, 202, 205, 207, 240, 248 and 257 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brick et al in view of Reber et al (US 5,995,105). The teachings of Brick et al have been discussed above.

Re claims 185, 240 and 248: Brick et al have been discussed above but fails to teach or fairly suggest that the machine-readable feature is invisible; the data link comprising an integrated service digital network, a cable television line; and the display having a pager.

Reber et al teaches the above limitation with an invisible machine-readable barcode (col. 4, lines 41-45); the data link comprising an ISDN, cable television system (col. 5, lines 14+ and col. 9, lines 20+); and the system having a two-way pagers (col. 3, lines 66+).

It would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Reber et al into the teachings of Brick et al in order to provide Brick et al with the latest technology for a more accurate and faster system due to the benefit of ISDN networking line. Furthermore, such modification would have provided Brick et al with a more secure system via invisible machine-readable feature. Moreover, such modification would have been an obvious extension as taught by Brick et al with a more user-friendly system due to the system's properties (i.e., faster, more accuracy and more secure), well within the ordinary skill in the art, and therefore an obvious expedient.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The patents to Hudetz et al (US 6,199,048); Rathus et al (US 6,164,534); Reber et al (US 6,032,195); Reber et al (US 6,081,827); Reber et al (US 5,940,595); Murray (US 5,489,894); Sutherland (US 5,751,257); Honda et al (US 4,831,610); Schutte (US 5,319,454); Yuen (US 5,812,931); Schagen et al (US 6,072,492); and Walker et al (US 6,131,086) are cited as of interest and illustrate a similar structure to a method and apparatus for accessing electronic data via a familiar printed medium.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Uyen-Chau N. Le whose telephone number is 703-306-5588. The examiner can normally be reached on M-T and TR-F 8:30-7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, MICHAEL G LEE can be reached on (703) 305-3503. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-308-7722 for regular communications and 703-308-7724 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0956.


Uyen-Chau N. Le

November 30, 2001


MICHAEL G. LEE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800